

Marginal Column

By George Lichtheim

A GOVERNMENT of technicians. In these words a prominent delegate at the recent Labour Party conference described the trend visible in British political life even before the resignation of Sir Stafford Cripps and the appointment of Mr. Gaittelli to succeed him. Since then the description has become more fitting than ever, so much so that a state of suppressed rebellion is said to reign among Labour backbenchers and Ministers alike. For the departure of Sir Stafford not merely deprives the Cabinet of one of its strongest figures, it also serves notice that when the present generation of political leaders has gone, their successors will be of perceptibly smaller stature. And many of them will not be politicians at all, but eminent administrators, skilled economists, adaptable industrialists — in short, technicians.

TO say this is not to under-rate Mr. Gaittelli, an able economist who has already impressed the Americans with his capacities as a negotiator. It is, however, to lay bare a flaw which has been troubling political students for some time. The advent of Labour to power in 1945 was not accompanied by the release of a great pent-up current of mental energy and the promotion of many able young men. In this respect the new regime compared most unfavorably with the early New Deal, when Washington was thronged with capable and energetic enthusiasts. By and large, the Labour Government has been led by political veterans and served by those, whom the above mentioned critic described as "technicians". Of his leading figures, Mr. Attlee is 67, Mr. Bevin 63, Mr. Morrison 61, Sir Stafford Cripps was 61 when he resigned. All have been in harness without interruption for the past ten years. The average age of the Labour cabinet is no longer in the very first rank and is also over 60, as is that other veteran, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, who became a casualty some time ago. Of those who joined the inner circle in 1945, Mr. Shinn well and Mr. Aneurin Bevan are the most prominent. Neither is a youngster. Mr. Shinnwell is 64, Mr. Bevan 53 — and both are beginning to show signs of strain. Behind them there are a number of able administrators, in such fields as education, health, and with many active years ahead, but lacking political stature and what one might call personal appeal.

AGAINST this background, the remaining veterans stand out considerably larger than life. Sir Ernest Bevin's ascendancy over the Labour movement, for example, is wholly incomprehensible until one meets his potential rivals or successors. Again, the old generation of Fabian intellectuals is not being replaced or challenged, although many of the younger Socialists are out of sympathy with their doctrines. Before he died early this year, Harold Laski had lost almost all the influence he ever had in the Party, but he was not opposed by other men; he was simply ignored by the many who no longer accepted the body of theoretical beliefs current in the 1920's, which he had helped to formulate. Professor Cole has become something of an outsider even in the Fabian Society of which he is chairman, but there are no new contenders to challenge his influence. At a different level, people speak respectfully of Sir Walter White, while showing little interest in their specific tenets. Much of their thought has become generally accepted; hardly any of it seems directed to the specifically modern problems.

London, October.

Arab Refugees Threaten Peace Says Kennedy

By George Lichtheim

LAKE SUCCESS, Thursday. (INA). — U.N. relief work for Arab refugees is progressing slowly and an additional \$50m. are needed for UNRWA in Palestine in the coming fiscal year, the Agency's director, Major-General Kennedy, informed the General Assembly today in a 15-page report.

Only about 17,500 out of 750,000 Arab refugees are working on U.N. projects, the report reveals. It says that the problem is deteriorating and constitutes a serious threat to peace in the Middle East. The coming summer will not see the very end of the problem. Persistent efforts have been made to shift the refugees to work projects but progress has been slow. Up to October 19 this year, only 17,000 persons had been moved. "An increase in this level of employment will depend on new financial contributions," the report said, adding that many projects are ready to be started, and many refugees willing to work, as soon as they are forthcoming.

Holds U.N. Responsible. "Strangely enough," the report continued, "the general morale of the refugees is higher than might be expected after spending over two years in camps under the most trying conditions. Real trouble-makers are confined to a very small number of the total number of refugees and food strikes and work stoppages are generally considered to be the result of organized pressure groups. "Above all, the Arab refugees wish to return to their former homes and means of livelihood. They have been repeatedly told, and generally believe that their present condition is due to interference by the western world in the fact that they are away from their homes, and have received no compensation for their losses. "It is also painful of the fact that the banks in Israel are withheld from him. He considers the U.N. mainly responsible for his plight."

Jordan Prefers Land To Refugees' Return

King Abdullah said yesterday, according to NEARBS, that he objected to the return of Arab refugees to their former homes in Israel. He preferred the return of all ex-Arab areas in Israel to the Arab states. He made this statement to correspondents on his departure from Baghdad after his week's visit to his royal relatives. He is now back in Amman.

Asked for his view on Jewish emigration from Iraq, Abdullah expressed his "great astonishment" that Iraq should have agreed to thousands of Jews leaving for Israel as this would cause Iraq great harm. On Syria, the Jordan King said that "union will soon be achieved. Should the Jews seek to exploit the present chaos in Syria and attempt an invasion, the Arab Legion would be the first to come to Syria's military aid," Abdullah said.

Although Israel had doubled or tripled its army, he concluded, the Arab Legion was ready to repulse any attack on Jordan territory and would come to the aid of any country which may "fall victim to aggression."

AMERICA NEUTRAL ON "GREATER SYRIA"

WASHINGTON, Thursday. (UPI). — A State Department spokesman said yesterday that the United States neither favored nor opposed the union of Iraq, Jordan and Syria. The spokesman said, "The only concern of the U.S. is that, if any such unification comes about it should be the result of the freely expressed wishes of the peoples of the countries concerned."

Billion Dollar Parley Opens Today in U.S.

By Jesse Zel Lurie

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — What has often been said about Israel can now be applied to the American Jewish community — "There's nothing wrong with American Jewry's attitude towards Israel that a miracle can't cure."

Kaplan Addresses U.S. Aid Conference

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — American Jewish leaders received a frank report from Mr. Eliezer Kaplan on Israel's financial difficulties as they met here today to plan a three-year assistance programme for Israel.

The Minister of Finance, was addressing the Steering Committee of the National Planning Conference for Israel and Jewish rehabilitation.

The delegates have assembled to "blue-print a long-range programme of direct American assistance to Israel," arising out of the Jerusalem Conference of American Jewish leaders with Israel Cabinet members early in September.

5,000,000 Represented

This conference is attended by delegates of 45 major Jewish organizations in the U.S., representing most of America's five million Jews.

In addition to Mr. Kaplan, Mr. Golda Meyer, Minister of Labour, Mr. A. E. Kahn, Ambassador to the U.S. and Messrs. Berl Locker and Levi Eshkol, chairman and treasurer respectively of the Jewish Agency, are taking part in the conference.

Among those who will address the Conference are U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, John Snyder, Mr. Louis Brandeis, former U.S. Secretary of the Treasury.

TOURISTS TO GET POINTS NEXT WEEK

Tourists remaining more than a month in Israel will receive textile and shoe repair coupons beginning next Wednesday, the Ministry of Rationing and Supply announced yesterday.

Tourists will be entitled to 15 textile points. Men will receive six shoe points, while women will receive four shoe points. After three months tourists will be entitled to an additional five textile points, it was announced. (For the past three months it has been impossible for a tourist to buy rationed goods or have a pair of shoes repaired.)

DANISH CABINET FALLS ON RATIONS

COPENHAGEN, Thursday. (Reuters). The Danish government resigned early today after being defeated by four votes in the lower house.

Herr Hans Hedtoft's minority Socialist government had been in office since 1947.

The government fell on the future of rationing in Denmark. The government wished to maintain present rationing but the combined opposition wanted to end it.

The election was necessitated when Mr. Hedtoft offered to resign four weeks ago because his drastic economic proposals — aimed at reducing Denmark's balance of payments gap — met overwhelming criticism from the combined opposition parties.

THREE WIN JOINT NOBEL PRIZE

STOCKHOLM, Thursday. (AP). — Two American and a Swiss were jointly awarded the 1950 Nobel Prize for medicine tonight for work on two hormones that give hope of at least temporary relief to millions of arthritic sufferers.

The winners of the top distinction in medicine are Drs. Philip S. Hench and Edward C. Kendall, both of the famous Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota, and Dr. Tadeusz Reichstein, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Basle.

All three are credited with having made the greatest contributions towards the discovery of the new hormone cortisone, which is produced by the adrenal cortex — a capsule gland in the top of the kidneys.

ATOM BOMBS BY BOAT

WASHINGTON, Thursday. (AP). — Big planes capable of carrying atom bombs have landed on an aircraft carrier at sea for the first time.

Announcing this, the U.S. Navy identified the planes as AJ-1 attack bombers. This type weighs over 17 tons and has a speed of over 500 k.p.h.

AJ-1s made separate landings on the carrier Coral Sea off Virginia Capes during recent exercises. The latest development considerably widens the possibility of transferring atomic bombs from carriers to distant targets.

The AJ-1 made by the North American Aviation Co. is the Navy's latest and heaviest carrier-borne bomber.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

The Syrian government announced last night the arrest of 21 members of a "terrorist organization" including ex-Cabinet Ministers, which it said, had been operating for the past two years.

The statement said that all confessed their guilt and that a large quantity of arms and explosives had been discovered in Damascus.

COALITION PROSPECTS BRIGHTER

Two meetings between Mapai and the Orthodox Bloc were held in Tel Aviv yesterday, with Mr. Pinhas Rutenberg acting as mediator.

A joint communiqué stated that no final conclusion had been reached, but nevertheless the present position is regarded as hopeful; the atmosphere at both meetings was reported to be optimistic.

Agreement on the formation of the 13-man Coalition, as proposed by Mr. Ben Gurion, may still be reached over the weekend before the expiry of the deadline set by Mapai.

Concessions of the Mapai political committee and the Orthodox Bloc scheduled for last night and today have been postponed until the inter-party meetings are concluded.

Yesterday morning Mr. Y. Sprinzak, Knesset Speaker, reported to President Weizmann on the crisis.

Israel Resolution Accepted at U.N.

LAKE SUCCESS, Thursday. — A joint session of the Second, Third and Fifth U.N. General Assembly Committees yesterday approved an Israel resolution which provides that the Assembly should consider "the principle of international cooperation as an important condition for the full success of the activities of the U.N. specialized agencies."

It notes "that some of these specialized agencies do not enjoy the participation of all member states in their work; expresses the hope that the members not participating at this time may find their way to assume or to resume as soon as possible their full participation in these agencies."

This resolution was adopted by 36 votes to none, with nine abstentions. (See P.A.O. Report, Page 3, Col. 1)

Russian U.N. Boycott Eases

LAKE SUCCESS, Thursday. (AP). — The Soviet Union delegation today ended its nine-month boycott of the U.N. Military Staff Committee, but the East-West disagreement was said to remain unchanged in that group.

Major General Ivan Skliarov of the Russian Army, Chief Military delegate from Moscow to the U.N., appeared for the regular bi-monthly meeting of the five-nation Military Staff Committee.

He made no comment on his absence, it was reported and settled down to work just as if he attended the meetings of the M.S.C. fortnight ago.

The Russians walked out in January because of the presence of Nationalist Chinese delegates. This is the third major U.N. organization to which the Russians have returned.

Truman Is Not Expecting Trouble

WASHINGTON, Thursday. (AP). President Truman at a press conference today declared that he did not expect trouble in Western Europe this winter.

A reporter had remarked that some people in Holland were expecting war within a few months.

Israel, Jordan Agree On Drainage Repairs

Israel and Jordan sanitation engineers dealt with the repair of drainage pipes in the no-man's-land at a meeting which took place on Wednesday at Mandelbaum Gate, "Palestine" reported yesterday.

Arrangements were made to repair the drainage pipes in the Shekh Gharra area to prevent the spread of infectious diseases.

Jordan Postpones Art. VIII Meeting

The scheduled meeting yesterday of the Special Israel-Jordan Commission set up under Article VIII of the Rhodes Agreement, was postponed until November 3 at the request of the Jordan delegates who reported that they had been unable to complete their preparation of the agenda.

The Old City daily "Palestine" however, attributed the postponement to the "Jewish Cabinet crisis" when in fact the Jordanians had asked for the postponement apparently because of their own Cabinet reshuffle. The change in their Foreign Ministry is thought to have held up their preparatory work.

French Leaving Key Fortress In Indo-China

SAIGON, Thursday. — Further withdrawals towards France's isolated frontier bastion at Locbay, 250 kms. northwest of Hanoi, were announced in a French Ministry communiqué tonight.

The Communist-led Vietnamese troops have stopped up their pressure against the fort despite fierce concentrations of French artillery. Civilians are now being evacuated from the fort. The increased pressure also forced the French to evacuate Banphiet, 5 kms. northeast of Locbay.

A military spokesman said earlier that Vietnamese troops had been seen building a pontoon bridge near Pholu, 18 miles southwest of Locbay with the object of encircling the fort.

New French positions have been established at the confluence of the Red river and its tributary Namoi, it was reported here tonight. (AP, Reuters)

France Decides No German Army

PARIS, Thursday. — The French Assembly voted last night to support the government's opposition to any rearmament of Germany independent of an all-European army to defend the West. It rejected any plan for the creation of a new German army or general staff.

Voting was 443 to 225 in favour of the plan outlined by the Premier, M. Rene Pleven, to allow the use of small German military units provided they function only under an European defence minister.

The Assembly rejected by 401 to 199 a Communist motion calling for a complete ban on the use of German troops.

The Assembly's attitude opposes the American plan for raising German national divisions included in the North Atlantic defence force.

The Chiefs of Staff of the 12 North Atlantic Treaty nations are resuming work today in Washington on plans to speed up formation of the European force.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower said today that he had been called for talks with Defence Department officials. (U.P., Reuters)

TIBETANS ARE "SURPRISED"

KALIMPONG, Thursday. (Reuters). — Tibetan officials in the caravan trade on the Indo-Tibetan road route expressed surprise at their announcement that Chinese troops had entered Tibet. They said they had not yet had news from Lhasa of the invasion.

These quarters estimated Tibet's government forces along the country's eastern borders to be about one division strong.

They could not say whether the Chinese entry was peaceful or whether there had been any clash.

ISRAEL FLAG SHIPS

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S/S MEIR DIZENGOFF scheduled to sail from NEW YORK, October 30

S/S HENRIETTA SZOLD Arrived from U.S.A. and Canada, actually discharging at Haifa Port

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Southern Troops At Manchuria Border

SEOUL, Thursday. — South Korean troops reached the Manchurian frontier tonight, the U.S. 8th Army Headquarters has reported.

The military advisory group said that the 7th regiment of the South Korean Sixth Division entered Chosen and sent patrols 5 kilometres north of the Yalu river boundary. There was no report of resistance to these first forces to reach the Chinese Republic's Manchurian border.

But there were savage Northern counter-attacks in a sector midway between Pyongyang and Manchuria.

Mr. Truman told a press conference today that he understood the South Koreans would occupy North Korea up to the border but that United States' forces would stop short of the border.

But an American army spokesman said here this evening that U.N. forces including U.S. troops have authority to operate anywhere in Korea, that the tactical situation dictates.

Despite strong rumours there is no definite information on Chinese Red Army forces moving into action against the South Koreans. The rumours have usually arisen through the capture of prisoners of Chinese extraction, but these are former members of the North Korean forces.

From Wonsan it is reported that elements of the U.S. First Marines Division moved off the beach to inland assembly areas after this morning's landing here. (U.P., Reuters, A.P.)

South Executes 62

SEOUL, Thursday. (AP). — Sixty-two South Koreans have been sentenced to death by Republic of Korea courts here for "collaborating with the Communists."

The trials began on Saturday in two military courts which have so far tried more than 200 people, most of whom received sentences ranging from five years to life imprisonment.

Only six persons were acquitted. Observers have reported that the courts were hearing witnesses without the accused being present and a well informed Korean source said that the prisoners were unable to consult defence counsel before being tried.

India Calls for General Arms Cut, U.N. Anti-Hunger Fund

LAKE SUCCESS, Thursday. (AP). — At today's deliberations in the United Nations Political Committee, India proposed that all 60 members of the U.N. specify by next March how much and on what basis they are willing to reduce their armaments.

It also proposed a U.N. peace fund to be financed by what nations saved from the arms cuts. The fund would be used to combat hunger and disease and raise the standard of living in under-developed areas.

This resolution was the outgrowth of President Truman's call in a speech on Tuesday for a foolproof disarmament system.

Earlier Mr. Kenneth Younger (Britain) said that the Soviet "peace" proposal under debate was a lopsided resolution composed of half-truths and evasions.

Pointing out that similar Russian proposals had been rejected by previous Assemblies, Mr. Younger said the debate itself "has become an annual event which comes around as regularly as the football season."

Mr. Younger thought it ridiculous that the Soviet Union with its 25,000 tanks and four million soldiers, should claim that the Western Powers sought world mastery, just because they were determined to build up their defences to about 60 divisions compared with Russia's 140.

Praises Sharet Mr. Younger praised a speech against aggression made by Foreign Minister Moshe Sharet. He referred to the address by Mr. Sharet in the General Assembly a few weeks ago in which he emphasized that the outlawing of aggression by strict adherence to the Charter and determined action to ensure it should precede prohibition of atomic and other instruments of mass destruction.

Mr. Warren Austin, of the U.S., attacked the pending Soviet "peace" resolution, saying that support of it would constitute a "vote against those very things that the U.N. has done and stands for."

Pointing out that the Soviet Resolution says nothing about aggression, either directly or through fifth columns, Mr. Austin declared the resolution "offered" us by the Soviet representative, in short, indicates continuing obsession with the atom bomb on the one hand and on the other marked indifference towards other weapons of aggression. But the real crime is waging subterfuge war, whether by atom bombs, armoured divisions or subversion.

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Pound Going Up!

That's what the stock markets report. The black market threatens to weaken our currency. Every extra pruta that you pay, decreases the value of the pound. Black marketeers enrich themselves and the rest of us get poorer.

The first fury of the black market has been checked! And here are the results....

The price of gold is going down, the value of the pound is rising. Making sure you pay no more than the legal price will pay off. Your money, your wages, and your savings will be protected. The State will be able to get foreign exchange for imports more cheaply. Goods will come into the country more cheaply. More will be available on the market. You and your family will benefit.

The future of the pound is in your hands! By buying on the black market you decide the fate of our entire economy! Pay no more than the legal price! Not a pruta to the black market!

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Today's POST BAG

THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Haifa Airport	21	21	31	31
Tel Aviv	21	21	31	31
Lod Airport	21	21	31	31
Jerusalem	21	21	31	31

* Thursday at 3 p.m. yesterday.
 B Minimum temp. yesterday.
 C Maximum temp. yesterday.
 D Maximum temp. expected today.

Forecast: Humid and hazy in the south and over the mountains. The coastal plain will be fair and warm, with a tendency to rain. Outlook for tomorrow: Possible intensification of the rain.

Three persons were sentenced by the Jerusalem District Magistrate, Mr. S. Golan, on Wednesday for infringement of the draft law. Maurice Yehudi, 20, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and Rachel Shem Tov, 19, was fined IL5 or one week's imprisonment for not reporting as required by the law. Rachel Shem, 19, was fined IL10 or ten days' imprisonment for not appearing for a medical examination.

Fire caused extensive damage at the Tamiya Halav factory at Kfar Ata, yesterday morning. The Haifa Fire Brigade battled the flames for three hours which destroyed all raw materials. A second fire broke out at Olvat Seid near Akko. The barn was gutted, and considerable damage was caused. Immigrants from Kurdistan established a settlement in the hills of Jerusalem, the Jewish Agency announced yesterday.

NEW COAST ROAD TO BE EXTENDED

Plans for construction of the Natanya-Hadera extension of the new coastal road from Tel Aviv, as well as a road from Rishon LeZion to Ra'anana, have been completed by the Department of Public Works. The Department is also completing the construction of the highway from Netzer to Netzer, and has begun to widen the Akko-Kiryat Motzkin, Hadera-Afula, and Jerusalem-Sha'ar HaGai roads.

Port Workers Ask For Higher Pay

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The refusal of Tel Aviv port laborers to work overtime was discussed by the Histadrut Executive Board today. The matter will be discussed by the Central Committee next week, and is to return to the Executive if no solution is found. The port workers here, maintain that their pay is IL2.40 daily, with 14 days' minimum work, assured for those who have been in the port for more than a year. They demand that the daily wage be increased to IL2.75, with extra payment for longer service and extra responsibility.

Arabs Learn Lesson From Manoeuvres

The main lesson to be learned from the Jewish manoeuvres is that our National Guard must be strengthened; this is proved by the wide use by Israel of its reserves. The Arab daily "Palestine" writes in the first editorial comment to appear in a Jordan paper on the recent war exercise. "There is no doubt that the Jews have considerably improved their fighting, and doubled their force and arms. Yet it must not be forgotten that although small in size the Arab Legion is a strong and able army," the paper writes. The manoeuvres were just "another means adopted by the Jewish government, to turn the thoughts of the people away from the severe economic crisis in Israel," it concluded.

Personal Notice

MARRIED
 JOHN AVRAMESCU
 JULIETTE KRIBOR
 October 26

Search of Immigrants To Be Investigated

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — An investigation into the behaviour of police and customs inspectors, and their method of dealing with searches of new immigrants' belongings, is to be carried out as a result of yesterday's incidents. It was learned here tonight.

HAIFA, Thursday. — The quantity of foodstuffs confiscated in Haifa Port yesterday from the 1,105 immigrants, who arrived aboard the s.s. Protea from Poland, was less than a ton, it was learned today. It included about 500 kilograms of sugar, 210 kilograms of meat, 130 kilograms of tinned meat and 40 kilograms of rice. The confiscations were carried out at the order

Report from Yugoslavia:

6,000 Want to Emigrate; Shops Fight Black Market

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — All the 6,000 Jews still in Yugoslavia want to come to Israel, Mr. A. Becker, Head of the Histadrut Trades Union Department, who headed the recent delegation to Yugoslavia, told the Histadrut Executive today. He was reporting on the delegation's visit last month.

Adult Teachers Go Out to New Villages

The first group of 36 teachers were graduated from the Seminar for Adult Education in Jerusalem yesterday and most of them will start working immediately in immigrant settlements, sharing the living conditions of their immigrant students. Several of the graduates will teach immigrants in the Army and two have been accepted as teachers in the intensive course for immigrant professionals in the Baka's Quarter of Jerusalem. Most of the students are in their twenties. Twelve of them themselves arrived in Israel little more than a year ago.

Even before their graduation, the students put in a month of teaching during September in the Beit Lidd immigration camp. They received their government diplomas yesterday from Prof. Martin Buber, Director of the Seminar in Talbich where they have been taking an intensive course in Hebrew language, Jewish and general studies during the past 11 months.

The Seminar was established under the initiative of Professor Buber, with the help of the Ministry of Education, the Hebrew University's Department of Adult Education and the Jewish Agency's Absorption Department. The Minister of Education, Mr. Z. Shazar, addressing the graduates said that their work "will help promote the ingathering of the Exiles in its true and full meaning, by removing the age-long barriers between Jews of different backgrounds."

A warm tribute was paid to Prof. Buber and to Dr. G. Freudenberg, by Prof. M. Brodsky and Prof. M. Schwab, respectively President and Rector of the University, as well as by Prof. A.H. Frankel, Secretary of the University's Department of Adult Education.

A second course for about 35 students will begin on Nov. 4. The port workers here, maintain that their pay is IL2.40 daily, with 14 days' minimum work, assured for those who have been in the port for more than a year. They demand that the daily wage be increased to IL2.75, with extra payment for longer service and extra responsibility.

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Fortnight in Jail For Border Crossings

Magistrate Y. Cohen of Jerusalem, yesterday sentenced Oscar Fish, pyjama manufacturer, to 14 days in prison for crossing the lines. Fish, who was returned with four others on Wednesday, committed the same offence about five months ago. In explaining his action, Mr. Fish said that he wanted to leave the country because he could not get sufficient raw material to keep his factory going. He has a wife and three children.

CHOLERA killed 200 people in the Sata District of Bombay state during the second week of October.

Haifa Shops Refuse To Sell Tinned Meat

HAIFA, Thursday. — Special emergency stations were opened in parts of Haifa today to ensure the distribution of meat to consumers signed up with butchers who refused to sell tinned meat. The Ministry of Rationing and Supply announced yesterday.

Haifa's 24 non-kasher butchers refused to distribute non-kasher tinned beef ration to some 40,000 consumers, because, they said, they received tinned meat while the kasher butchers received fresh meat. The Food Controller is reported to have offered the tinned meat ration to grocers and greengrocers for distribution, but they declined the offer.

Open Late

In Jerusalem, butcher shops remained open until 10 o'clock at night to handle the shipment of frozen meat which had arrived late in the day, due to the refusal of Tel Aviv workers to remove the meat from the ice storage. The workers demanded IL5 is payment from several times that of their regular wages.

The Ministry of Supply and Rationing recently ordered a shipment of fresh meat from Turkey in sufficient quantities to last several weeks. On Wednesday afternoon 300 head of cattle arrived in Haifa, while 300 more were expected yesterday. The first shipment of fresh meat being too small to meet the needs of all consumers for this week's ration, it was decided to distribute frozen and tinned meat. In Jerusalem, fresh and frozen meat in Tel Aviv and fresh and tinned meat in Haifa.

Bank Challenges Ministry's Orders

An order nisi was granted by the Supreme Court in Jerusalem yesterday to the Haifa Bank Union of Haifa against the Ministry of Supply and Rationing, the official in charge of the payment orders for the subsidizing funds in Jaffa, and the Ministry of Finance inspector for the Haifa area.

The order called upon the respondents to show cause why they issued five orders for the payment of IL1,700 to the subsidization fund, in which employers are to deposit sums accumulated by the wage cuts based upon reductions in the cost of living.

The Bank officials asked to be informed on what basis it was ordered to pay the sum.

Court Reduces Sentences, Rejects Two Appeals

The Supreme Court, sitting as the Court of Criminal Appeals yesterday, rejected two appeals and approved one. It confirmed the 10-year sentence against Ya'acov Mushon Yisrael, who had been convicted of manslaughter. The original charge had been for the murder of his cousin, Yitzhak Mizrahi, last March, but the Jerusalem District Court had reduced it to manslaughter.

The High Court also rejected the appeal of Sa'adia Sliani who had been sentenced to five years' imprisonment for the attempted murder of his wife.

The Court accepted the appeal of a 17-year-old youth, who had been convicted of robbery last July, and was sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment. In view of the accused's age, the Court reduced the sentence to one and a half years.

Mr. Joseph Krikia, Deputy State Attorney, who appeared for the accused, recommended a reduction in the last case. He noted that the youth rightfully belonged in a Borstal-type institution, but as none existed here and for public security reasons, the State Attorney felt that the accused should serve some time in prison.

Disabled Clash With Rehovot Taxi Drivers

REHOVOT, Thursday. — A clash occurred today between a group of disabled ex-servicemen and the "Haneges" taxi company here, during which the former soldiers are reported to have prevented passengers from using the rank, and are said to have removed the telephone from the taxi office.

The quarrel broke out following the refusal of the taxi cooperative to accept two disabled ex-servicemen as members under the conditions laid down by the ex-servicemen's association. The drivers said that they had already taken on two ex-servicemen, and that the mutual payment for new members entering the group was IL125.

The association offered IL75 and the local council is understood to have backed this demand.

Penicillin Off to Korea



Israel's gift of medical supplies to U.N. forces in Korea are loaded at Haifa Port on board the s.s. La Guardia. They include 2,850 kilograms of penicillin and vaccines.

King Dedicates New Commons

LONDON, Thursday (AP). — King George VI opened the new House of Commons building today dedicating it "as a sign to the world of our faith in freedom." The King said in his oration: "Not for us the silence of suppression. In other places liberty has perished, but the voice of true democracy is still heard among all our peoples, and is a comfort to all those who love and believe in the unfettered expression of honest opinions, noble aspirations and sincere human feelings."

He ended with a sentence similar to that spoken when a warship is launched: "May this chamber long stand to shape the destinies of my people at home and may the blessing of Almighty God for all time rest upon it and all who labour in it."

EGYPT "DISAPPOINTED" WITH U.N. ON BRITAIN

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuters). — Ibrahim Faraj Bey, acting Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs, said Wednesday night that Egypt's "right to the evacuation of British Forces and the unity of the Sudan with Egypt is crystal clear."

The Security Council had disappointed Egypt in her dispute with Britain. But Egypt was determined to obtain her rights in full, he said. The questions of Palestine and the Arab refugees were other examples of the United Nations "debaring from the right path under the influence of the Big Powers," he declared.

A conference of Indian immigrants will be held at the Histadrut School in Tel Aviv at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Those intending to participate should communicate with the Secretary, Indian Immigrants Association, P.O.B. 308, Tel Aviv.

THE WELL KNOWN WIESENTHAL BALLET

SHORTLY IN ISRAEL

NAVIT, Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, Jerusalem
 Monday, October 30, at 8.45 p.m.
 BALLET - DANCE AND MUSIC
 RIDA NIKOVA SOLO GROUP
 G. Roehr (viola) & Y. Boehm (piano)
 Tickets at "Heitai" Bookshop, 2 Hassolei St. and at the box office.

TEL AVIV TEATRON MUSICALI

at 8.30 p.m.

THE OPERA GIPSY BARON

by Johann Strauss
 Tickets at Yaff Office, 95 Allenby Rd., Arnon, 4 Hess St. Tel. 397, Robert, 115 Dismont St., Kanaf, 9 Bonifrat St., Tel. 9999, Jaffa.

SANDS OF IWO JIMA

A Great Human Story... makes a mighty motion picture

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 JOHN AGAR
 ADELE MARA-FORREST TUCKER
 A REPUBLIC PICTURE

F.A.O. Rejects Israel Complaint

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — The 18-nation Council of the U.N. Food and Agriculture organization rejected yesterday Israel's request that its relations with the F.A.O. regional office in Cairo be placed on the agenda of the F.A.O. conference.

The Israel Government has stated that it has not been able to avail itself of the services of the Cairo office. The director of the F.A.O. replied that Israel was receiving these services.

The chairman, Earl Bruce, of Australia, told the Council that the removal of the item from the agenda did not prejudice Israel's right to bring the matter up at the full 60-nation conference session opening here on November 3.

No Israel delegate was present at yesterday's meeting.

U.S. Opposes Soviet Plan for Germany

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — (AP). U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson yesterday rejected a Soviet bloc proposal for a new Big Power effort to establish a "democratic peace-loving all-German sovereign government."

The proposal was made on Saturday following a two-day conference at Prague between Soviet Deputy Premier M. V. Molotov and the Foreign Ministers of seven Soviet bloc nations.

Mr. Acheson, in a sharply worded statement, blamed Germany's plight on Russia's post-war actions. The proposals made at Prague, he said, "should be directed to the government of the Soviet Union."

Mr. Acheson said the U.S. welcomed the French government's initiative in proposing a plan for organizing Western European defence forces along with those of Western Germany.

OPENING today, Oct. 27, 1950. ANTIQUITIES SHOP AU VIEUX PARIS
 81 Ben Yehuda Street, TEL AVIV
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 Art objects, porcelain, furniture, tables.
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Well cast, acted and directed. A tense melodrama, full of suspense. VAN JOHNSON, OLIVIA DE HAVEN, ARLENE DAHL, TOM DRAKE, in
SCENE OF THE CRIME
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A drama of powerful passion... A story of tender love
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 Directed by Frank Borzage
 Based on the novel by THEODORE STRAUSS, with DANE CLARK, GAIL RUSSELL, Ethel BARRYMORE, Rex INGRAM, Henry MORGAN.
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CARY GRANT — MYRNA LOY — MELVYN DOUGLAS in the funniest picture of the year
MR. BLANDINGS BUILDS HIS DREAM HOUSE
 Weekdays: 3, 6.30, 8.30 p.m.
 Today at 3 p.m.: **THE PEARL**

STUDIO Tel. 4055

Second Week
 Leslie HOWARD in the great human drama
PIMPENNEL SMITH
 Weekdays: 3, 6.30, 8.30 p.m.
 Also today at 3 p.m.

TEL-ON Tel. 6885

Humphrey BOGART, Barbara STANWYK, Alexis SMITH
THE TWO MRS. CARROLLS
 Today at 3 p.m.: **MY FAVOURITE BRUNETTE**

ZION HALL Tel. 3396

ISRAELI PREMIERE
 JAMES STEWART in the most exciting love story ever told in color.
HOPE
 Weekdays: 3, 6.30, 8.30 p.m.
 Today at 3 p.m.: **RIDING HIGH**

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 International Text Service
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PANORAMA SERVICE
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Cables in Brief

JOLSON — Nine thousand admirers, including all leading show business figures, attended the funeral service for Al Jolson at Temple Israel, Hollywood, yesterday.
JUMP — Six Russian women parachutists have established a new Russian record for a group, delayed parachute jump by night. They jumped from a height of 5,600 metres, opening their parachutes after dropping about 3,500 metres.

BUILDING — America's National Production authority has banned the building of any new structure for "amusement, recreation or entertainment purposes." The order, effective immediately, was issued to conserve materials for armaments.

HAIFA CINEMA
 Tel. 288 (air conditioned)
LUST FOR GOLD
 Glenn Ford, Rita Lupino
MAYON — 2nd week
THE MATING OF MILLIE
 Glenn Ford — Evelyn Keyes

HAIFA CINEMAS
AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 4018
 (Charles Dickens)
 A TALE OF TWO CITIES
 Ronald Colman, Elizabeth Allan
ARNON Tel. 4888
 Israel Premiere:
 Mark Hellinger's
 "THE NAKED CITY"
 Barry Fitzgerald, Dorothy Hart
ORION Tel. 4099
 I WAS A MALE WARRIOR
 Cary Grant, Ann Sheridan
EDISON Tel. 4656
 First time in Haifa:
 "SCHOOL FOR SECRETS"
 Ralph Richardson
 Marjorie Rhodes
NOBIAH Tel. 6279
 air conditioned
 2nd week
 SITTING PRETTY
 Maureen O'Hara, Clifton Webb
ORAN air conditioned Tel. 6887
 CHINA LION KING
 Humphrey Bogart
 Eleanor Parker

TEL AVIV CINEMAS

ALLENBY Second week
 The long awaited film
 still on the screen
 in U.S.A. —
RED SHOES
 with MOIRA SHEARER
 Anton WALKER
 Daily at 3.30, 6.45, 9.30 p.m.

EDEN Sixth week
 The mighty Russian
 documentary film
FALL OF BERLIN
 with best Russian actors.
 Colour by Agfa-color.
 Daily at 3, 6.30, 9.30 p.m.

ESTHER Second week
 M.G.M.'s great
 venture drama
AMBUSH
 with Robert TAYLOR
 John HODIAK
 Daily at 3.30, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.

GAN RENA
 BETTY GRABLE in
 THE BEAUTIFUL
 BLONDE FROM
 BASHFUL BEND
 in Technicolor
 Daily at 7 and 9 p.m.

ORION Fourth week
 Sat. at 5.30, 7.30, 9.30 p.m.
 DANNY KAYE in
INSPECTOR GENERAL
 in technicolor
 Suggested by a play
 by N. GOODAL
 Daily at 3 p.m. and on Sunday
 at 11 a.m.
INSPECTOR GENERAL

MIGDALOR Second week
 JOAN FONTAIN
 LOUIS JOURDAN
LETTER FROM AN UNKNOWN WOMAN
 by STEFAN ZWEIG
 Daily at 3.30, 7, 9 p.m.

MOGRAH Third week
 Olivia de HAVILLAND
 Montgomery CLIFT
 Ralph RICHARDSON
THE HEIRESS
 Daily at 3.30, 7, 9.30 p.m.

OPHIR
 Gregory PECK
 Ava GARDNER
 Melvyn DOUGLAS
 in **DOSTOEVSKY'S THE GREAT SINNER**
 M.G.M. picture
 Daily at 3.30, 7, 9 p.m.

ENDEROTH
 JAMES MASON
 ANN TODD in
THE SEVENTH VEIL
 Master: Clifton Webb
 Showers: Gladys George
 Reinhardt: Robert Montgomery
 Sat. at 5.15, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.
 Daily at 3.30, 7, 9 p.m.

THE JERUSALEM POST

Printed at The Palestine Post & Opinion, Ltd., 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Managing Editor: Mr. E. Z. Rabinovitch
Editorial Office: 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Friday, October 27, 1950
Number 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

ECCLIASTICAL rule and religious observance, whatever their place may have been in history, have ceased to be identical in the modern world. The Kingdom of Heaven is one thing, and the relationship between State and Church another. To the Jewish community, in particular, the concept of a church is completely foreign. Morever, religious law has always been open to interpretation, drawing its strength from a close contact with the changing pattern of life. The words "what law can do, law can undo" might indeed serve as a motto to the history of Jewish law, from the early reforms concerning the release of debts in the sabbatical year to the partnership formula for the payment of capital interest and the discussions, in our own day, of the nature of electric current or the milking of cows on the Sabbath day.

The classical reason given for such reforms is that they were introduced "for the sake of the order of the world," or in other words, in the interest of social progress. It is useful to remember this tradition of combining loyalty to principles with the realities of life when we are faced with a conflict, not between the spirit and the letter, but between religion and politics, or to put it bluntly, between the rights of citizenship and the claims of ecclesiastical authority. Conflicts of this nature can be overcome peacefully only by way of compromise. Nobody, for instance, will question that the official day of weekly rest can only be the Sabbath day, but while it may be possible to formulate abstract definitions of "rest" and "work," such definitions at once become questionable when vital functions of the State or the community are concerned, such as water and electricity supply, telephone and postal services, railway and other communications.

The question of non-kasher meat imports, on the other hand, belongs definitely to the sphere of the individual way of life. There has always been a considerable number of Jewish people who do not care for dietary laws, and non-Jews are anyhow at liberty to eat what they like. If a joint administration of imports by the Ministries of Supplies and Religious Affairs, which is now being considered, does not work out satisfactorily, the State might withdraw from it altogether and leave it to private traders or companies, with, of course, financial arrangements remaining under State control and a guarantee that the legitimate interests of observant Jews are protected.

More complicated issues will arise when the status of religious courts (not only the rabbinical courts) and their competence in matters of marriage, divorce and inheritance come to be revised. It is unthinkable that the State should have no share in the administration of these fundamental institutions of citizenship, but here again, a compromise between two legitimate claims is not without precedent in constitutional history. The present moment is, however, not propitious for legislation in this field. In periods of transition it is always the wisest policy to let life take its own course and "let everyone choose his own way to Heaven." Nothing can do greater harm to the cause of religion than a climate of coercion and of policing religious postulates. To be sure, intolerance and dogmatism are by no means confined to the Orthodox Bloc, but tolerance towards others is always a characteristic of religious leadership in Israel.

Those who are firm in their own faith, together with all those who respect Jewish tradition and who believe in Israel's message to the world, will realize that in the endless flux of ideas each generation has its own responsibilities, and that no reasonable approach to these problems can ignore the fact that the Jewish religion is not only a code of laws but also a code of life.

New York's Election Scandals

Brooklyn Gambling and Albany Mud-Slinging

MURKY political scandals in New York and military glory in Korea are two public issues focusing the attention of the New York electorate as polling day approaches. This week it looked as if the Democrats were scoring against their Republican opponents on both counts. Unless the bumper crop of political scandals produces sufficient cynicism to keep voters away from the polls altogether, and some New Yorkers think it may, it looks as if President Truman's Party has sound reasons for its unreserved optimism.

Although President Truman's own term of office runs until 1953, the stakes at the coming elections are high. New York will choose its Governor, one Senator, 45 Congressmen, the city Mayor and a whole bevy of local leaders. Odds are soaring in favour of the re-election of Democratic Senator Herbert Lehman against the Republican candidate Lieutenant-Governor Ed Hanley, and informed New Yorkers were even suggesting that if the Democratic Party had put up a more formidable opponent than the New York lawyer, Walter Lynch, to run against Governor Tom Dewey, they might have pocketed the Governorship as well. As it is, Dewey is still favourite — though hardly as overwhelmingly favourite as he was when he ran unsuccessfully for the White House two years ago.

Republican MacArthur

On the international scene the Republicans had originally built their campaigns around the disasters in Korea which they claimed as evidence of the diplomatic ineptness and military bungling of the governing party. The march of the American soldiers into Pyongyang took some punch from this line of argument. They have now fallen back on the claim that military victory was strictly attributable to Far Eastern Commander (of well known Republican sympathies) Douglas MacArthur, not to his Commander-in-Chief President Truman.

On the home front New York Democrats also got off to an unfortunate start. It was judged a smart political move, when former Democratic Mayor Bill O'Dwyer resigned, just before the campaign began, to accept the post of Ambassador to Mexico. This brought the job of city Mayor into the November election lists. New York Democrats are inclined to stay at home in "off-year" elections when there isn't a President to choose, but it was expected that their rest to select their own Mayor would bring them to the advantage of all the other Democrats on the list. Then, embarrassingly soon after the old Mayor had departed, investigation revealed that his police chiefs had been receiving millions of dollars from bookies, gamblers and other shady business groups in return for police protection. Confessions and attempted suicides filled the news, and though the Democrats flung back charges that gambling was just as bad "upstate" where the Republicans are in control, tradition was against them. For decades the New York Democratic machine had been run by a group of questionable political bosses collectively known as Tammany Hall, and this looked like the same old thing all over again.

Suddenly last week the tables were spectacularly turned. "Did the medicine make them better?" "No, it made them worse." "Did the Government make them sick by stealing their money and then spend it on medicines that made them sicker?" "That's right," says the Old Man. "No wonder the awful 1950's are now called the dark ages, when England, once the land of poetry, produced no poets." "What were the poets doing if they were not writing poetry?" "Filling in forms, I expect," says the Old Man.

"What sort of questions?" "They asked when and where you were born, who your father was, how many children you had, whether you were married, and how much money you earned." "What was money?" "Just more pieces of paper which were given for work done and which the Government stole from you." "If they stole, why didn't they go to prison, like the other thieves?" "You must have learned in your history lessons that when a Government steals it is not theft. When a Government kills it is not murder. Besides, they controlled the prisons." "What did they want the money for?" ask the children. "To buy themselves sweets and toys!" "They certainly bought themselves a lot of dangerous toys they called armaments," says the Old Man. "They also had to pay thousands of people to compile the forms and thousands more to steal the money."

"What else did they buy?" "Millions and millions of gallons of medicine which was distributed free." "Why?" ask the children. "Was everybody ill?" "Nearly everybody," says the Old Man. "Anxiety about bombs and form-filling and taxes ruined their digestions and made them ill."

By Nora Holoff

The Democrats admit privately they would have preferred to "break" the "Hanley letter" scandal nearer the election day, but their hand was forced by their own victim; the Hanley letter was published by Hanley. The villain of the piece was sadly unsuitable for the role; a great-grandfather aged 74, blind in one eye, and rapidly losing the sight of the other, financially embarrassed, Ed Hanley has been in Government service for 25 years with as clean a record as any New York politician and cleaner, it is said, than most. Early this year Governor Tom Dewey announced that he would not run for re-election, and this deserving old gentleman, as Lieutenant-Governor — Dewey's Number Two — was chosen to replace him. The Korean crisis altered the political picture and business leaders in New York prevailed on Tom Dewey to change his mind rather than risk the Party's loss of the Governorship to the Democratic Party for want of a hard-hitting and competent Republican alternative.

At the same time of the switch, the public was informed that Hanley had insisted that Dewey should return and had voluntarily agreed to run for the New York Senate seat instead. They would never have learnt otherwise had not the pain of renunciation of his life's ambitions reduced the poor old man to write a damagingly plaintive letter to someone who had lent him money to achieve it. It is reported that animosity to Dewey inside his

own Party and anxiety to make sure that he will not be Republican candidate for the White House again were reasons why the letter was allowed to fall into enemy hands.

Dewey's Proposition — Hanley apologetically explained to his own backer that there were all-important financial reasons which impelled him to withdraw. Dewey, he said, had given him "unalterable and unquestionably definite propositions, if only he would stand down, he would be rewarded with money enough to pay off his debts 'for the first time in 20 years.' The Governor had also promised him 'ironclad and unbreakable arrangements' for a safe job and a life income if he failed in the Senate race. Hanley's letter told how his near-blindness made it impossible for him to take political risks, and he expressed himself 'humiliated, disappointed and heartless.' Democratic leaders are now clamouring that it is a penal offence to promise emoluments in return for obtaining access to public office, and threatening Governor Dewey with impeachment. Republicans are taking the record to prove that the Democrats, including the late President Roosevelt himself, have never hesitated to ensure themselves against financial risk before running for office.

Nevertheless, the unfortunate Hanley letter, reproduced in all its stark misery in every New York paper, remains, for the time being at least, election liability Number One. OFNS Copyright

SITTING ON THE FENCE

By Nathaniel Gubbins

"The Old Man sits on a seat in the ideal village in the year 2000. 'Tell us more about the awful 1950's,' shout the children, climbing on his knees. 'Well,' says the Old Man, 'apart from fear of the atomic bomb which we thought might end us all, there was an even greater fear of filling forms.' Forms?" ask the children. "What were they?" "Pieces of paper asking all sorts of silly questions which you had to answer."

"What sort of questions?" "They asked when and where you were born, who your father was, how many children you had, whether you were married, and how much money you earned." "What was money?" "Just more pieces of paper which were given for work done and which the Government stole from you." "If they stole, why didn't they go to prison, like the other thieves?" "You must have learned in your history lessons that when a Government steals it is not theft. When a Government kills it is not murder. Besides, they controlled the prisons."

"What did they want the money for?" ask the children. "To buy themselves sweets and toys!" "They certainly bought themselves a lot of dangerous toys they called armaments," says the Old Man. "They also had to pay thousands of people to compile the forms and thousands more to steal the money."

"What else did they buy?" "Millions and millions of gallons of medicine which was distributed free." "Why?" ask the children. "Was everybody ill?" "Nearly everybody," says the Old Man. "Anxiety about bombs and form-filling and taxes ruined their digestions and made them ill."

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BAN ON TELEVISED PLAY ATTACKED

Satire on Socialists Shakes B.B.C.

THERE is nothing that the English guard more closely than the right to say what they please. Censorship, like French cooking, they distrust instinctively. So strong is this feeling for free expression that the banning of a repeat performance of a television play, "Party Manners," has led to a spate of letters in the correspondence columns of the weightier papers, and, indirectly, the resignation of the head of the B.B.C. Television, Mr. Norman Collins.

The play, written by Mr. Val Gielgud, Director of Drama in the B.B.C., is a satire about a corrupt British Cabinet, willing to release the secret of the Atom bomb in order to win their election campaign. First televised on October 1, it was due for a repeat performance the following week. However, Lord Simon, Chairman of the Governors of the B.B.C. (the body responsible for television policy) read the play before the first showing but reached the decision to ban the repeat performance, "after a week-end of musing and discussion."

"Neither I nor any other Governor nor anyone on the staff of the B.B.C.," he says firmly, "has received any representation or pressure, direct or indirect from any member of the Government, or indeed from anyone outside the Corporation."

Herald's Attack

To the public, the fact looks black. The play appeared on Television on October 1. On October 2, the "Daily Herald" attacked the play and demanded in a front-page article that it should not be repeated. On October 3, the editor of the "Herald" wrote on the front page of his paper that the B.B.C. had announced that the subject, content and question of the repeat the following Thursday were under consideration.

"This crude, silly and insulting comedy," concluded the editor, "should not be repeated in Thursday's programme." The same day Lord Simon gave instructions that the play was not to be repeated. Mr. Clement Davies, leader of the Liberal Party, wrote to the Postmaster General asking for an independent inquiry over the ban. The Postmaster General refused, stating, with delightful restraint, "that the controversy over 'Party Manners' shows that we need not be apprehensive because of any lack of a lively and critical opinion." The play had already been shown in the Embassy Theatre, London, and also been broadcast over the radio.

Both opposition parties shook their fists at the B.B.C. over this peremptory ban. Said Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, Conservative: "The banning of the play which happened to make fun of a character who was a Socialist Minister must cause grave disquiet to any lover of freedom. This regrettable blemish now marring the reputation of the B.B.C. must not be allowed to leave a shadow, or even worse, a scar. The public must be given an adequate explanation of the decision taken in the name of the Corporation. If the Board of Governors did not do this, perhaps an impartial inquiry would reassure an anxious public."

The fight results indirectly from the question of the independence of television — the "enfant terrible" of broadcasting. That is why Mr. Norman Collins resigned. The B.B.C. is a solid, sober elder brother accustomed to rely on precedent and extremely cautious in adopting new ideas. Television, on the other hand is experimental, imaginative and creative. In the statement over his resignation, Mr. Collins said: "I am anxious that the independence of the B.B.C. should not be interpreted as a clash of personalities. It is a clash of principles. The principle that is at stake is whether the new medium of television shall be allowed to develop its existence, along its own lines, or whether it shall be merged with the colossal of mass broadcasting and forced to adjust itself to the slower tempo and routine administration of the corporation as a whole. It is doubtful whether the

Shadow or Scar

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CHUG OLEI EUROPA of the GENERAL ZIONISTS PARTY OF THE CENTRE
SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS
Subject: "OUR FIGHT FOR FREEDOM"

Date	Place	Time	Speakers
Oct. 28	Ramle	11 a.m.	Dr. I. Lehterbaum
" 28	Bar Yam	11 a.m.	Dr. M. Harnik
" 28	Pardes Hanna	8 p.m.	K. Tschler - J. Scherfberg
" 29	Raanana	8 p.m.	P. Levinson - I. Hillmann
" 30	Tel Aviv		
" 31	Haifa	8.30 p.m.	Dr. M. Prop - Dr. I. Lehterbaum
" 31	Nathanya	8 p.m.	Dr. P. Arnsberg
Nov. 1	Tel Aviv	8.30 p.m.	P. Levinson - I. Hillmann
" 2	Ramat Gan	8 p.m.	Mrs. F. Teiber - Dr. M. Harnik
" 3	Givatayim	8 p.m.	Dr. I. Klaber
" 3	Holon Rasso	8 p.m.	K. Tschler - J. Scherfberg
" 3	Holon Rasso	8 p.m.	Dr. M. Harnik
" 3	Holon Rasso	8 p.m.	Dr. I. Klaber
" 3	Holon Rasso	8 p.m.	S. Weintraub

HEBREW

English speaking people learn Hebrew efficiently at the **KADIMAH SCHOOL**, 74 BEN YEHUDA RD., TEL AVIV. The following 2 Intensive Classes for beginners will commence on November 1, 1950: 1) 10 a.m. - 12 noon (5 times a week); 2) 8 - 9 p.m. (3 times a week). Information also for existing classes of all grades: 9 a.m. - 11 noon, 4-6 p.m. (except Fridays)

FIRESIDE DREAM AND FULFILMENT

"The moving finger writes and having writ moves on..." RVW put into words what Betty thought: "Dreams! When we are united in bed, we shall build a friendly little home. And when the winter comes with its long chilly and strabulous nights and the dark menacing clouds will be hovering over the sky and the wind will be furiously knocking at our door—our fireside shall glow warmer than ever only to catch the warmth and happiness that possession of a home entails. Fulfillment! Let us go dear. The truck that is carrying our furniture is waiting outside. Spring has come and the trees have shed their Saturday attire. Drive—off we go to our home and eternity. Vast collection of plots for sale in Nathanya commencing from IL1500 and up; three dunams for sale in the trans-Yarkon river area; lovely terrace house for sale in Rehovot. A three apartment empty house for sale next to Habima, 10 dunams for sale in Even-Yehuda—agricultural land IL200 a dunam. Let us deal with your worries. M. ROMAS & Co. The party that makes and keeps friends. 8 Rothschild Blvd., P.O.B. 67, Tel. 264, Tel Aviv.

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PROGRESSIVE PARTY, JERUSALEM Middle European Circle MEETING

Saturday, October 28 at 11 a.m. "CRISIS AND ELECTIONS" Speakers: Kurt Blumenfeld, Dr. Paul J. Jacoby (The speeches will be made in German)

THE LIST OF THE CENTRE

(Including: General Zionists and the Sephardic and oriental communities in Jerusalem) A MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE CAFE REHAVIA Friday, October 27, 1950 at 8 p.m. (in German)

Mr. HAIM WEISER, Secretary-General of the Jerusalem branch Dr. A. RYFTIN, Chairman of the Jerusalem branch The public is cordially invited. THE LIST OF THE CENTRE

DISTRIBUTION OF NAVAL PRIZE MONEY.

The Director of Naval Accounts, London, is inviting applications for Naval Prize Money from British and Foreign Nationals who served at sea in the Naval and Marine Forces of the United Kingdom for a period of not less than 180 days between September 3, 1939, and September 3, 1945. Application forms and information may be obtained from the British Legation (Consular Section), 14 New Street, Tel Aviv.

THREE U.S. AMBASSADORS IN PARIS

America's 'Big Three' in Europe

By Theodore H. White

PARIS (ONA) —

"America" and Europe are very big words. But when a newspaperman uses them in dispatches he rarely means great masses of people moved by common national passions. Usually he is writing of a handful of key people sitting in big offices, stop a pyramid of subordinate whose reports and information the chiefs translate into decisions that commit the lives and fortunes of millions of their unknown countrymen.

At Paris settles down to the most important diplomatic winter since 1938, the words "America" here mean a crack team of three men who have made this city a powerhouse in United States diplomacy.

David K. E. Bruce

The top American here is that rare thing — an ambassador-bigger than his Embassy. From his huge suite overlooking the Place de la Concorde, Mr. David K. E. Bruce runs a physical plant of several hundred Embassy officials, experts and employees. They pour at him (and through him to Washington) all they learn of French politics, military affairs, finance, labour, industry, letters; this Mr. Bruce digests and makes his own with such easy eloquence that the intricate psyche of the French State and people seems on his lips as human and understandable as the problems of the neighbours next door.

Mr. Bruce is slightly over six feet tall, grey-haired, blue-eyed, impeccably-tailored with a manner of affable surety that conceals tough stuff. He has had a series of careers. He first learned about Paris as a Doughboy in the first world war. He

learned politics by running for, and winning a seat in the Maryland Legislature in 1924. He served as a State Department officer in Italy from the middle 1920's; left that to enter business in Pittsburgh and sit on the boards of several Pennsylvania corporations; found time to become a patron of the arts and served as president of the National Art Gallery in Washington.

Shortly before the war he settled down to operate a 4,000-acre farm in Virginia and was elected to the Virginia Legislature. In the second war he was an O.S.S. colonel and after the war Assistant Secretary of Commerce and a Marshall Plan chief before becoming ambassador in the spring of 1949.

All these careers add to his operating efficiency in Paris. When Mr. Bruce makes ceremonial visits to French towns or fairs, he knows just the right homely flavour to give a speech because French rural politics are based on the same kind of corn as American. As a businessman and Marshall Plan graduate, his knowledge of French industrial life is prodigious. As a soldier, officer and on O.S.S. chief, he sits in on the politico-military decisions of this fall and winter with special wisdom.

Milton Katz

Ambassador Milton Katz is No. 2 American in Paris. His office is a few hundred yards down the Place de la Concorde from the Embassy, in the old Talleyrand palace. From that office, as special representative of the President, Mr. Katz is chief of all the Marshall Plan missions and operations in Europe. Which means, in this year of rearmament, that he has a deciding voice in how much butter shall be sacrificed for

how many guns from Calais to Constantinople.

He is lithe, dark-haired, almost boyish in appearance and, like Mr. Bruce, a brilliant talker. Somebody once asked what qualifications Mr. Katz had to reach the eminence of field chief of the Marshall Plan at the age of 43 and was told, "Nothing but brain." When he talks you can see him working his mind, and his analyses, wit, and biting repartee have won him a cluster of admiring friends (and among Europeans) a few sharp critics. Europeans feel that he is inclined to be "tough" with them, laying down the law and demanding compliance. Americans feel that in the handling out of billions of American aid, Mr. Katz' firmness in negotiation is indispensable.

He learned his way around billion-dollar operations in the War Production Board where he wrote the plans that turned that initially confused organization into the master control of the American industrial war effort. Mr. Katz left Washington to join the Navy and, when the war was over, he became Byrne Professor of Administrative Law at Harvard Law School — one of the summits of ambition for a lawyer.

For the emergency, however, he has been lent by Harvard (not without protest) to the Marshall Plan which he is now serving in his third year.

Both men have entered the diplomatic stratosphere after a long outside education in industry, economics and politics. So that next winter, when the greatest of all problems is whether or not Europe can bear the strain of rearmament, these two men can be relied on to press America's urging on Europe wisely and without the stubborn insistence that might wreck the alliance by demanding too much.

Charles Bohlen

The third man in the top bracket is Charles Bohlen who comes from the State Department's permanent service. He is probably the greatest single repository of

diplomatic secrets, experience and anecdote in the U.S. government. He is, in fact, one of the few men on whose career the thread of Russian-American relations could be strung without losing a single important episode. Until this current session of the U.N. General Assembly in New York, Mr. Bohlen had sat in on every meeting with the Russians from Teheran to Yalta to the "Pink Palace" meeting in Paris last May.

Mr. Bohlen has a handsome, granite, patrician face much younger than his 44 years. His career is undoubtedly the State Department's pattern of the perfect training for civil servants. He graduated from Harvard, studied in Paris, perfected his Russian by staying with a Russian family in Estonia before the war. He had his first Moscow assignment in 1924 and entered the higher levels of diplomacy when Cordell Hull, then Secretary of State, took him as a Russian expert to Teheran in 1943. Mr. Bohlen and his friend George Kennan are probably the two men who have done most to shape the policy of the United States on Russia in the past ten years.

Mr. Bohlen is cool, graceful, polished. His command of Russian and French are nearly perfect; he is a crack shot; smokes almost continuously and, when he wants to be, is as enthralling a talker as Bruce or Katz. At other times, as a finished State Department official, he is a master at saying nothing with charm.

Mr. Bohlen's title is Minister of the Embassy, under Ambassador Bruce. Actually his sphere of operations is European-wide and he operates as State Department trouble-shooter anywhere in Western Europe. He has his finger in half a dozen major American operations in Europe — from the Military Aid Programme to the propaganda effort. Above all, he keeps his eyes on Russian moves and motives and Europe's reaction to them.

N.Y. Synagogue's 125th Anniversary

Congregation B'nai Yeshurun, second oldest synagogue of New York, celebrates its 125th anniversary tomorrow (October 28).

The month-long celebrations include a Re-consecration service with Dr. L. Finkelstein, President of the Jewish Theological Seminary, as guest preacher, a dinner at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel with U.S. Vice-President Barkley, Governor Th. E. Dewey, and Israel Ambassador A. Eliav among the speakers, and an Armistice Day Service which will be addressed by General Lucius N. Clay, former U.S. High Commissioner to Germany.

At the anniversary service, Dr. Israel Goldstein, rabbi of the congregation, will preach on "Contrast and Continuity across the Generations."

The "Mikhal Light" radio

programme of November 12 will be devoted to the anniversary, and the culminating event will be an Inter-Faith Thanksgiving Service where all the New York churches over 125 years old will be represented.

Congregation B'nai Yeshurun has spanned an epoch during which the Jewish community in New York has grown from 1,000 to 750,000. Because it has served both the religious life, but other pressing needs of the world community, it has earned an international reputation. This has been enhanced in recent years by the leadership of Dr. Goldstein whose activities on behalf of Zionism and other humanitarian causes have won renown. Among his current posts are the chairmanship of the North American section of the World Jewish Congress, the presidency of the World Confederation of General Zionists and the presidency of the Jewish Council Board of America. Last year he was given the honor of being elected by the congregation to serve as treasurer of the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem.

GUESTS OF COMMUNISTS AND CATHOLICS

Hitch-Hiking Pilgrimage Through Italy

By Gerd C. Cohen

THE lorry was going almost all the way to Rome. The soft-voiced driver from Siena was loath to leave a pair of pilgrims alone on the road. After some hesitation with the six labourers crammed into his spare seat, he managed to tell us that his mates would get out at the next town; might there not be a rendezvous at P. at midnight? Then he would willingly transport us to Rome.

So it came about that we discovered ourselves at a little Tuscan place (country town) with four hours to wait away before midnight. Cypress trees raked the indigo horizon towards Florence, and struggled over the humpy hills like unkempt hair. We followed the oaks to the end of the main street, where neon lighting shone strangely vivid and crude against the primitive stone houses. Farmers and pastry-cooks and sellers of copper pans were lounging in evening peace all down the road, eyes on us with slow curiosity. Rich odours of olive-oil and garlic sausage hung about each narrow headed donkey-way; the very pavement breathed a warm scent of wine and frying oil.

Ristorante Popolare. Ravenously, we tramped in search of food, cheap food. Not for devaluated French students were the teeny restaurants. And then the God of strange and hoboes gave us a sign: "Ristorante Popolare" scrawled in red on the wall, led by arrows we tracked it down to a quiet court-yard. Next-door, a smoke-grey fraternal (inn) reeled with laughter and vino rose. That was Italy; here, the scrubbed tiles and sober business

appeared curiously alien. Serviettes, and as much macaroni as we could dispose of, all for a couple of shillings; fish, salad and melon — it must be subsidized, we decided. In the midst of this hushed and almost English propriety, we sat back and wondered. What to do until midnight? Alone on the bare whitewash, a poster announced: "Spettacolo per i Partigiani." Well, a show for the partisans couldn't be so dull. "May we perhaps visit the spettacolo?" in our best Italian, to the waiter.

He seemed puzzled, then flicked a card at us. "You have?" A hammer and sickle boldly stamped in the middle — so, we weren't comrades exactly. Just sympathetic Socialists, Progressives, we explained. At once every patron of the restaurant dropped his newspaper and aloof politeness and began to show lively interest.

The waiter beamed. "I'm the group-secretary, and will be honoured if you please meet the Mayor of P.," who is our local representative. A young woman bustled across: "This is Signorina Bianchi, who organizes our 'Colonia' for the children." "We have a clinic," she said proudly in English. The stout Communist Mayor, in pink braces and his best black trousers, led us to the "Spettacolo." We were presented with the only vacant seats in the stucco cinema where every man, woman and child, packed from odd cracks

NEW HAY BALER

A new farm machine that can bale up to ten tons of hay an hour is being produced in the U.S. Called by a tractor along, wind-row in the hay fields, it performs the entire baling operation automatically. The machine has its own engine to run the baling mechanism.

An elevator pick-up device lifts the hay from the ground to the machine. Another device then presses and slices the hay. A mechanism inside the machine compresses the hay into bales weighing more than 45 kilograms while they are being bound with strands of wire. Automatic twistlers then spin the ends of the wire strands securely together.

The entire wire-twisting operation for each bale takes less than two seconds, according to the manufacturer, the New Holland Machine Company of New Holland, Pennsylvania.



JUST A CHANGE OF VEHICLE

WINSTON CHURCHILL'S WAR MEMOIRS

Life with the Russians at Chequers

ON May 23, 1942, during Molotov's visit to London, Mr. Eden proposed to substitute for a territorial agreement a general and public

Treaty of Alliance for 30 years, omitting all reference to frontiers. But that evening the Russians showed signs of giving way. They were impressed by the solidarity of view of the British and American Governments with which they had been confronted.

The following morning Molotov requested permission from Stalin to negotiate on the basis of Mr. Eden's draft. Minor modifications were suggested from Moscow, mainly stressing the long-term character of the proposed alliance.

The treaty, without any territorial provisions, was signed on May 26. This was a great relief to me, and a far better solution than I had dared to hope. Eden showed much skill in the timing of his new suggestion.

Our Russian guests had expressed the wish to be lodged in the country outside London during their stay, and I therefore placed Chequers at their disposal. I remained meanwhile at the Admiralty in Whitehall, and only went down two nights to Chequers. Here I had the advantage of having long private talks with Molotov and Ambassador Malyshev, who was the best of interpreters, translating quickly and easily, and possessing a wide knowledge of affairs.

Here, with the aid of good maps, I tried to explain what we were doing, and the limitations and peculiar characteristics in the war capacity of an island power. I also went at length into the technique of amphibious operations, and

explained the perils and difficulties of maintaining our life-line across the Atlantic in the face of U-boat attack. I think Molotov was impressed with all this, and realized that our problem was utterly different from that of a vast land power. At any rate, we got closer together than at any other time.

The inveterate suspicion with which the Russians regarded foreigners was shown by some remarkable incidents during Molotov's stay at Chequers. On arrival they had asked at once for keys to all the bedrooms. These were provided with some difficulty and thereafter our guests always kept their doors locked. When the staff at Chequers succeeded in getting in to make the beds they were disturbed to find pistols under the pillows. The three chief members of the mission were attended not only by their own police officers, but by two women who looked after their clothes and tidied their rooms. When the Soviet envoys were absent in London these women kept constant guard over their masters' rooms, only coming down one at a time for their meals. We may claim, however, that presently they thawed a little and even chatted in broken French and signs with the household staff.

Extraordinary precautions were taken for Molotov's personal safety. His room had been thoroughly searched by his police officers, every cupboard and piece of furniture and the walls and floors being meticulously examined by practised eyes. The bed was the object of particular attention; the mattresses were all prodded in case of infernal machines, and the sheets and blankets were rearranged by the Russians so as to leave an opening in the middle of the bed out of which the occupant could spring at a moment's notice, instead of being tucked in.

At night a revolver was laid out beside his dressing gown and his dispatch case.

hang around our necks. The hotel, built like many others especially for Holy Year, offered every comfort and veritable banquets thrice daily. We met four Anglicans, a Baptist and two American Jews on their way to a Murrill kibbutz. They were allowed to cook for themselves, and received any food they required. That evening we would attend an Audience. Although several hours and people were circulating in the transcripts and chapels of St. Peter's there was an amazing sense of open space; a tense bustling murmur echoed through the church; in the gloom, one could distinguish separate bands of pilgrims, bearing flags and chanting Latin in a variety of accents. We waited half an hour, the crowds flowing in until it seemed impossible that this chaos of a church could hold any more.

"Viv' il Papa" The Pope should have appeared long before; school-children massed on platforms round the high altar began to shout religious slogans. Suddenly, Saint Peter's glittered with light. Under the arc-lamps, a splendid procession traversed the nave. Gorgeous scarlet cardinals paraded with solemn gait, flanked by ecclesiastics in satin robes and birettas. In the dead hush, cheering came from afar. Crews louder, and then the moment actually burst upon us. "Viv' il Papa, IL PAPA" stream through the Western door. The Pope is borne by Swiss guards high above the multitude, bowing graciously from side to side, and the cheers grow in violence and volume as he approaches the altar.

It is always right, especially in time of war, to take precautions against danger, but every effort should be made to measure its reality. The simplest test is to ask oneself whether the other side have any interest in killing the person concerned. For myself, when I visited Moscow I put complete trust in Russian hospitality.

Prime Minister to Premier Stalin, 27 May, 42.

We are most grateful to you for meeting our difficulties in the treaty as you have done. I am sure the war in the United States will be solid, and our three great Powers will now be able to march together united through whatever has to come. It has been a great pleasure to be able to meet together united through whatever has to come. I am very glad he is coming back this way, for there will be more good work to be done. Now that we have bound ourselves to be allies and friends for twenty years, I take occasion to send to you my sincere good wishes and to assure you of the confidence which I feel that victory will be ours.

I duly reported to the President.

Former Naval Person to President Roosevelt, 27 May, 42.

We have done very good work this and last week with Molotov, and as Winston will no doubt have informed you, we have completely transformed the treaty proposals. They are now, in my judgment, free from the objections which we both entertained, and are entirely compatible with our Atlantic Charter. The treaty was signed yesterday afternoon, with great cordiality on both sides.

Molotov is a statesman, and has a freedom of action very different from what you and I are with Leverage. I am very sure you will be able to reach good understanding with him. Please let me know your impressions.

Stalin was almost purring.

Premier Stalin to Premier Churchill, 28 May, 42.

I thank you very much for friendly feelings and good wishes expressed by you in connection with the signing of our new treaty. I am sure this treaty will be of the greatest importance for the future strengthening of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Great Britain, and will secure the close collaboration of our countries after the victorious end of the war. I hope also that your meeting with Molotov on his way back from the United States will present the opportunity to bring to an end that part of the work which was left uncompleted. Please accept my most sincere good wishes, as well as my full confidence in our complete joint victory.

When Molotov returned to London after his American visit he was naturally full of the plans for creating a Second Front by a cross-Channel operation in 1942. We ourselves were still actively studying this in conjunction

with the American Staff, and nothing but difficulties had as yet emerged. There could be no harm in a public statement, which might make the Germans apprehensive and consequently hold as many of their troops in the West as possible.

We therefore agreed with Molotov to the issue of a communique, which was published on June 11, containing the following sentence: "In the course of the conversations full understanding was reached with regard to the urgent tasks of creating a Second Front in Europe in 1942."

I felt it above all important that in this effort to mislead the enemy we should not mislead our Ally. At the time of drafting the communique therefore I handed Molotov personally in the Cabinet Room and in the presence of some of my colleagues an aide-memoire which made it clear that while we were trying our best to make plans we were not committed to action and that we could give no promise. When subsequent approaches were made by the Soviet Government, and when Stalin himself raised the point personally with me, we always produced the aide-memoire and pointed to the words "we can therefore give no promise."

AIDE-MEMOIRE

We are making preparations for a landing on the Continent in August or September, 1942. As already explained, the main limiting factor to the size of the landing force is the availability of special landing craft. "Craft" however it would not further either the Russian cause or that of the Allies as a whole if, for the sake of action at any price, we embarked on some operation which ended in disaster and gave the enemy an opportunity for glorification at our discomfiture.

It is impossible to say in advance whether the attack will be feasible when the time comes. As I have already explained, the main limiting factor to the size of the landing force is the availability of special landing craft, but provided that it appears sound and sensible we shall not hesitate to put our plans into effect.

Molotov sailed off into the air on his somewhat dangerous homeward flight, apparently well satisfied with the results of his mission. Certainly an atmosphere of friendliness had been created between us. He had been deeply interested in his visit to Washington. There was the Twenty Years' Anglo-Russian Treaty, upon which high hopes were at that time set by all.

(Next instalment on Monday)

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DATE	FLYING	DESTINATION
Sunday, Oct. 29	P.A.L.	Rome, Madrid, London.
	E.L.A.L.	Paris, Athens, Rome, New York, Rome, New York.
Monday, Oct. 30	Cyprian Airways	Mytilene, Athens, Rome, London, Athens, Rome, London.
	S.A.S.	Frankfurt, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Paris, London, New York.
Tuesday, Oct. 31	AIR FRANCE	Tel-Aviv, Paris, London, New York.
	E.L.A.L.	Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York.
Wednesday, Nov. 1	E.L.A.L.	Brunel, London, New York.
	SWISS AIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich, Rome, Amsterdam, London, New York.
Thursday, Nov. 2	S.A.S.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, London, Rome, London, New York.
	E.L.A.L.	Rome, Munich, Amsterdam, London, New York.
Friday, Nov. 3	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Manila, Paris, London, New York.
	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York.
Saturday, Nov. 4	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Munich, Vienna, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Mytilene, Athens, Rome, London.
	Cyprian Airways	Rome, Paris, London, Khartoum, Nairobi, Livingstone, Johannesburg.

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NO ANTI-SEMITISM IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SABBATH MORNING IN PRAGUE

By a Special Correspondent

A delegate to the recent international students' congress in Prague, I had the opportunity of going to the Sabbath morning service at the Staronova (Alt-Nova) Synagogue. The service was of a most informal character, with the worshippers walking up and down and conversing during and between prayers. About 30 men were present and also a number of women.

This synagogue is 800 years old. It is built of stone and is very beautiful. Outside, the neighbouring Jewish Rathaus has the tradition of a clock which chimes the hours. The Staronova Synagogue is open on the Sabbath and on weekdays. Another synagogue, the Jerusalem, is open only on Friday nights and on Sabbath mornings, while a third, the Staronova, opens only on Friday nights. There are actually 35 synagogues in Prague, but attendance does not warrant the opening of more than three, as the number of worshippers at each of these is not normally more than 30, although it was anticipated that all would be packed for the holy-days.

After the service I went with about a dozen others to the house of the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Gustav Sicher, for Kiddush. Dr. Sicher delivered a short homily in Yiddish, and we examined a large document of greeting signed by many of his friends in Israel in honour of the Chief Rabbi's 70th birthday, which was to be celebrated the next day.

Worship Unhindered

Dr. and Mrs. Sicher were born in Czechoslovakia and lived there until 1939 when the Doctor left to take up a post in Jerusalem. In 1947 they returned to Prague. Mrs. Sicher told me that they intended to return to Israel, but at present there is no one to take Dr. Sicher's place, so they feel it their duty to stay where they are.

Dr. Sicher has no complaints as regards the freedom of religious worship in Czechoslovakia, where, he said, worship is absolutely unhindered.

BRIDGE

THREE NO TRUMPS AGAIN

By JERUSALEMITE

and returned to his spades, putting West into the lead. Now West again could have upset declarer's apparent by shifting to either of the red suits; but with a spade winner in sight — South was marked with but three spades in view of his failure to bid the suit — West was in a hurry to establish another winner.

Having cashed the queen of spades declarer proceeded to collect the clubs. On the third club West gave a diamond, and when the fourth club came East did some thinking. He had to find two discards. He could give a spade, but that would not solve the problem. If he threw a heart, then South might guess the situation and continue with a low heart from dummy; but throwing a diamond would invite a throw-in with the third diamond. Clearly then East must let go his control in diamonds, hoping to find his partner with some protection in that suit.

When the fourth club came East therefore let go the knave of diamonds. This aroused West's suspicions, and he first gave his spade. East next tossed away his queen of diamonds, and West understood this as a command to let go a heart.

There was nothing South could do now to mend the situation.

West started with the three of spades, and on winning the trick with the ace South failed to grasp that the suit would split. Had he done so, he should have proceeded to tackle hearts at once, because the contract was safe if he lost no more than two tricks in that suit — a most likely contingency. But clubs were so tempting!

East should have been wise enough to duck the club trick, virtually forcing South to re-enter his hand for a repeated finesse. This would have wrecked the contract at once. But East grabbed the queen

At present Dr. Sicher is paid, and the synagogues which accrue to the Jewish Kehilla from their property. In the future, when the communal property is nationalized, money for both purposes will be provided by the State.

There is a kosher restaurant in Prague, and those who wish are able to obtain kosher meat. If one desires to keep the Sabbath, this is possible, although it may involve a little effort, as Saturday work would have to be compensated for by heavier work of a different type on Sunday. There are two Jewish young people's hostels in Prague, one of which there live at present about 30 girls, and in the other 60 boys. These are orphans and Jewish students living away from home. The Kehilla publishes a weekly paper in Czech called *Vestník*. As far as Jewish education is concerned, Dr. Sicher explained that there is none organized, because there is no demand. The 4,000 Jews who live in Prague are in general neither profoundly religious nor Zionist.

Only 25,000 Survivors
In 1939 there were approximately 140,000 Jews in Czechoslovakia. Only 25,000 survived Hitler. After the liberation of Poland and other neighbouring countries, however, many Jews moved to Czechoslovakia, and, at the peak period after the war, Prague's Jewish population, to take an example, had swollen again to 40,000, the pre-war figure. There has, however, been a constant emigration, mostly to Israel, which culminated about 12 months ago when the government stated that if any Jews wished to leave for Israel they would be given

all help, but only if they left very soon. At that time 25,000 Jews left Prague alone. Today the position of the Jew who wishes to emigrate from Czechoslovakia is exactly like that of the non-Jew — it is difficult unless one has retired from work. The total Jewish population at present is estimated at 14,000, of whom 4,000 are in Prague.

Birthday Celebrations
Next morning I attended the birthday celebrations at the Rathaus together with 200 other people. The restaurant was decorated with the Czech and Israel national colours, and a portrait of President Gottwald bore the inscription "Peace and everywhere." There were a number of speeches, including one by Dr. Dolek, Permanent Secretary to the Czech Ministry of Religious Affairs, who announced a gift from the government to Dr. Sicher on the publication of his new Czech translation of Deuteronomy.

As far as I could see, there is no anti-Semitism in Czechoslovakia. Slowly, but only slowly, Jews are becoming more integrated with the rest of the community, although the proportion of Jews in different classes of work is not yet the same as for the rest of the population. The Minister of Justice, is Jewish and so are a number of other officials. There are also Jews in important, if not conspicuous, positions in the Communist Party.

Finally, I should say that this information has been gathered from conversation with many Jews and non-Jews of different colours and that the general impression one retains is that the Jews of Czechoslovakia are satisfied with their present conditions. (J.G.F.S.)

HEROD'S CAPITAL EXCAVATED

Excavations by an American archaeologist have definitely established the location in Palestine of the ancient city of Jericho as being near the present city of the same name. James L. Keisler, director of the American School of Oriental Research in Arab-

held Jerusalem, supervised the four-month excavation project. The buildings uncovered were patterned after a Roman type that was popular for a short period at the beginning of the Common Era, making it easy to date them. "The New York Times" reports. Built of concrete, the walls are about 1.2 metres thick and are faced with diamond-shaped stones and painted plaster. Professor Keisler explains that concrete was made then much as it is today, and that the coloured paints are well preserved.

Uncovered in Herod's ancient winter capital was a great sunken garden having a grand facade with 50 stately niches. The facade was broken in the centre by a theatre which also served as a potter's garden. Flower pots were found in place. Also found was a Greek fortress built in the second century B.C.E. Logs used in its construction were well preserved.

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DOCUMENTARIES AT EDINBURGH

Films Explain Paintings

By O. Harris

EDINBURGH.—The popularity of the art shows was the great surprise of this year's Edinburgh Festival. So crowded was the Hermitage Exhibition (40,000 visitors in 20 days) that it was difficult to get a close view of any particular picture. Almost equally well frequented were the Royal Scottish Academy's Annual Exhibition, which included modern Italian sculpture and Norwegian paintings, and the show of tapestry produced to the cartoons of artists like Yankel Adler. The art dealers had their own show, one being Epstein's work.

The Film Festival put on a documentary programme of films on art subjects, of absorbing interest to all interested in the popularization of art. With one exception, the films were in black and white; this did not detract from their value. Their success depended on clarity of exposition, the argument being confined to a single point, and juxtaposition of material to produce variety in treatment.

Cubism and Middle Ages
The simplest was the Italian *Esperienza di Cubismo*, a "Lux" production. The public gapes in mockery at Cubist paintings; then the commentary explains and the film demonstrates that the ordinary person often sees objects in abnormal relationship to each other — so why blame the painter? The French *Images Médievales* of Novik, with English commentary, the only coloured film shown, based on illuminated XIV and XV century manuscripts in the Bibliothèque Nationale, aroused great applause for its direct handling of what might have been too complex a theme. The first shots reproduced medieval depictions of the

Creation and "Original Sin." We were then shown pictures of daily life in field and home. A restrained commentator explained the feudal system, at the life of the country, and then cast on the screen. The lord and his lady at their prayers introduced the essential part of religion in the Middle Ages and finally reached Death, the sole level which the epoch knew. The whole was a magnificent utilization of art to explain history in living form.

Renoir, Seurat, Picasso
The failure which revealed the necessity of simple argument was Van Hoesel's *De Renoir et Picasso*, an ambitious Belgian production. Three painters were placed side-by-side; Renoir, the fleshly, traced in a descent from Egypt to Rubens; Seurat, the rationalist, descending from Greece through Titian; and Picasso, the emotionalist — Oceania and El Greco. Here you had at once the cause of failure, too complicated a script for the uninitiated to grasp and too controversial a thesis for the expert to accept without fuller documentation than the visual medium of cinema can supply. Thus its drawing of line (in film cartoon form), the paintings, their pedigrees and related contemporary shots in parallel panels demanded a previous knowledge which the general public does not possess, and which failed to satisfy the critics.

Cinema is an art of movement and consequently, to hold the attention, static works must be displayed so as to create the illusion of movement. As in *Images Médievales*, we found it in *Emmer's* two Italian documentaries on Goya, *La Festa di San Isidoro* and *I Diastroni della Guerra*. The explanations were given in captions; incidental music played by a famous guitarist, Andres Segovia, replaced the commentary. *La Festa di San Isidoro* took a Goya painting of a popular Madrid holiday, shown in detail also, it referred to the artist's nostalgia when in exile; then projected the different etchings of the *Taurinque* series to constitute the last bullfight of an imaginary torero, Don Bartolito.

The attempt to use art to recreate the picture of a society was seen again in *I Diastroni della Guerra*. The famous etchings followed each other in whole and in detail to tell the narrative of the Napoleonic invasion of Spain and its cause and to describe the decadent Royal Family and a degenerate aristocracy typified by the Duchess of Alba as she appears in the two Mail pictures.

China and Puppets
But the chief feature was the German *Bustelli: Ein Spiel in Porzellan*. Here we had a complete reconstruction of Rococo Bavaria — Bustelli's pottery, vases of Amalienburg and Nymphenburg, a dinner set made by him for the Elector while the commentator enumerates the dishes of a typical menu of the period, hunting and love scenes constituted by grouping of porcelain figures and finally a complete *Commedia dell'Arte* played by moving such figures, their lines being spoken by commentators.

One other film remains to be mentioned — *Opere del Pupi in Italia*, made by the Sicilian Regional Group. Two puppet plays "Heiler and Paris" and "Orlando Furioso" were combined with the juvenile audience's emotions and the workings of the puppets behind the scenes.

The programme of art films amply demonstrated that cinema is at its best when it draws on works of art to recreate history. It is still problematic whether the cinema can explain aesthetic principles in a manner more attractive and less dry than that of the text book.

WIRELESS PROGRAMMES
TEL AVIV: 4.30 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. JERUSALEM: 6.00 a.m. to 6.30 a.m.

TODAY
6.30 a.m. Service. 6.45 Exercise. 6.55 Musical Concert. 7.15 Melodie (R). 7.30 Oriental Music. 7.45 Amara. 8.00 Close Down. 8.15 Music from the Movies (R). 8.30 Music from the Movies (R). 8.45 Music from the Movies (R). 9.00 Music from the Movies (R). 9.15 Music from the Movies (R). 9.30 Music from the Movies (R). 9.45 Music from the Movies (R). 10.00 Music from the Movies (R). 10.15 Music from the Movies (R). 10.30 Music from the Movies (R). 10.45 Music from the Movies (R). 11.00 Music from the Movies (R). 11.15 Music from the Movies (R). 11.30 Music from the Movies (R). 11.45 Music from the Movies (R). 12.00 Music from the Movies (R). 12.15 Music from the Movies (R). 12.30 Music from the Movies (R). 12.45 Music from the Movies (R). 1.00 Music from the Movies (R). 1.15 Music from the Movies (R). 1.30 Music from the Movies (R). 1.45 Music from the Movies (R). 2.00 Music from the Movies (R). 2.15 Music from the Movies (R). 2.30 Music from the Movies (R). 2.45 Music from the Movies (R). 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Cotton Clothes to Be Dearer

LONDON. — THERE is more bad news ahead for the unfortunate consumer, both in Britain and in other European countries. Bad news particularly for mothers with growing children, girls who like pretty summer clothes and men who want new shirts.

It seems almost as certain as death and taxes that prices of everything made of cotton will be going up again before very long. Maximum prices for Utility shirts, pyjamas and underwear have already been raised. Other increases are sure to follow. This blow will come on top of steadily rising prices for woolen things of all kinds, and on top of one steep rise in cotton prices less than a year ago, after devaluation.

Wholesale Shortage
So far, the effects of a cotton shortage have been felt only in wholesale prices. But the signs are unmistakably there. In September, the Board of Trade reported, wholesale cotton prices averaged 21.6 per cent higher than in September 1949. (Wool prices, incidentally, were almost 120 per cent over a year ago.) Soon these prices will work through to the shops.

The reason for all this lies, mainly, in an exceptionally poor cotton crop this September in the United States. Both acreage and yield were badly down on last year. As a result, the U.S. Government decided to restrict the amount of cotton going out of the country. Exports are to be cut from six million bales to three million bales. In this way, it is the foreign buyer of American cotton who will feel the pinch hardest.

This would not have been so bad if one of the main sources of raw cotton — Brazil — had not by bad luck suffered a catastrophically bad cotton crop. The remaining source — Egypt — will be about normal, but in the circumstances, prices of Egyptian cotton have also risen considerably.

This is the way market prices have behaved in the last thirteen months:

	U. S. Cotton	Egyptian Cotton
Before Devaluation	1/11 a lb.	2/5d a lb.
October, 1949	2/4d a lb.	2/10d a lb.
October, 1950	3/6d a lb.	5/4d a lb.

Basic Bean Dishes for Complete Dinners

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

Cholent reigns over all the bean dishes and was even immortalized by Heine in his famous poem:

Dearest, smoking is forbidden,
For today it is the Sabbath.
But at noon, as compensation,<
There shall steam for thee a dish.
That in very truth dostime
Thou shalt eat today — of Cholent!

And so here's the way to do it, naturally with something less than the kilo of chicken or ribs or shoulder put in what you have, the fatter the meat the better, and if you have none of that, then just a lump of fat will do. I've heard of one that used a piece of the smoked cod to get a touch of something extra-flavoured to substitute for the meat. Here's the traditional recipe, but you can vary it to contain what you have got.

2 large onions, sliced, 2 tbsps. fat, 4 kilo beans, 8 medium potatoes, or part potatoes and part barley, fat, beef (any amount), 2 tbsps. flour, salt, pepper, paprika to taste, boiling water to cover.

Fry the onions in the fat in a heavy pot. Add the beans which have been soaked overnight. Add the potatoes, and then the meat in the centre. Mix flour and seasonings and sprinkle over top. Cover with a boiling water. Cook over a very low heat for three or four hours. Make sure the water does not boil out. Some people after precooking place this over a small wick flame, overnight; it is the slow cooking that gives it its wonderful taste.

A Knaide added to the cholent makes a very tasty dumpling when cooked overnight. (It should be added to the cholent after the precooking.) Here's the recipe:

1 cup flour, 1/2 tsp. baking

powder, salt and pepper, 1/2 cup fat (raw preferred, such as suet), 1 tbsps. minced parsley, 3 tbsps. cold water.

Sift the dry ingredients together. Cut in the raw fat (or mix in the kokosin). Add parsley and cold water gradually to make a ball of dough.

Sometimes Kasha (buckwheat groats — now available in bulk in most grocery shops) is used in cholent, and it is very good indeed.

Meat (up to one kilo), 1 large onion, sliced, 1 cup beans, soaked overnight, 1 cup buckwheat groats, salt and pepper, 4 cups boiling water.

Sear the meat in a heavy pot. Add an onion and stir lightly until browned. Add the other ingredients in the order named. Cover tightly and cook over a moderate heat for 1 1/2 to 2 hours, then put on a small flame overnight. You can also add diced carrot to this dish (tinned will do).

The Americans have their bean dish too, which comes a close second to our cholent: it is Boston Baked Beans, and its vegetarian cousin, without any meat.

1 lb. beans, 5 cups water, 2 tbsps. dry mustard, 1/2 tsp. pepper, 1 tsp. salt, 3 diced onions, 1/2 cup brown sugar (you can also use white), 1/4 cup molasses (or honey), 2 tbsps. vinegar, pinch of cinnamon and cloves, 100 grams fat meat, pepper to taste. Salt added if desired.

Soak beans overnight in 3 cups water. Then add re-

maining water, mustard, and next six ingredients. Cover and boil until skins wrinkle. Cut meat into small pieces. Place in a heavy pot or casserole. Cover with beans and liquid. Sprinkle generously with pepper and more salt to taste. Cover and bake slowly for six to eight hours. When two-thirds baked add water to cover beans. Uncover during last half-hour of baking.

There are many bean dishes similar to Boston Baked Beans. To some garlic and tomato sauce are added instead of molasses. Some people like a little rosemary in this dish, and a little red wine (1/4 cup) also adds a fine flavour. Tinned meat of any kind or sausage (when you get it) is good baked with beans.

Baked beans, when left over, go well into gamba shells as a cold supper dish. They can also be combined with a little sage, chopped meat, Worcestershire sauce and any vegetable on hand, to make a hearty and savoury dinner dish. If you make your beans vegetarian style, the left-overs can be flavoured with chopped green peppers, a little

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Readers' Round-Up

THIS week we are publishing a round-up of readers' questions and complaints to the Ministry of Supply and Rationing and the answers and justifications that the Ministry supplied. Typical of many letters is Yvonne Perry's from Jerusalem.

Orthopaedic Shoes
Katy Levy of Haifa writes: "Some weeks ago I had an accident and was told by the Doctor that I had to wear orthopaedic shoes. Can the Ministry of Rationing tell me what I am to do being a single woman with a profession that forces me to be on my feet all day and with nobody to give me the missing points?"

If Katy Levy goes to the Haifa Branch of the Supply Ministry, Goods and Merchandise branch with her ration book and a Doctor's Certificate, the Ministry of Supply will give her the missing points she needs.

Finally G. Weber of Jerusalem writes expressing a frequent grievance: "If the Food Controller finds it right to distribute fowl, he must also make arrangements for the public to obtain their ration. We have now called ten times at our poultry shop on different days, following promises that the ration would be available. I do not insist that fowl is essential for us. But if it is allotted it must be given out at fixed hours."

To this the authorities answer that if poultry shops are closed after the official announcement, customers should complain immediately to the nearest complaining station. In general they urge the public to make more use of their complaint centres when they encounter difficulties in getting their rightful rations.

FUTURE IN HATS
LOOKS like hats will come in — to their own this season — because there is no surer way of perking up an old outfit, and your mood, than a new hat. It would also seem that Paris has taken note of the fact that most women are still making do with old things and that hats must be perky and very wearable.

Trude of Tel Aviv has just shown the collection she brought back from Paris — some original models and others her copies, that are very well chosen for our needs. Of velvet, felt and jersey they are all small, fit tightly over the back of the head and reveal the forehead. Christian Dior departs slightly from this with an alluring tricorn.

Veils are used to their fullest this year with some new metalised types that give added charm. Feathered veils still in — and they, too, to all kinds, including alpacas. In colour, aside from the staple black and browns and combinations of both there are fascinating pastels and off colour shades like "blue mist," smoky grey, tangerine and rose mauve.

Plain bean soup is one of the easiest dishes to prepare and one of the most satisfying for cool weather. Soak the beans overnight and then put them to cook with salt and pepper to taste. Let the beans cook gently until they are dissolved; a long process but well worth it. You can add almost anything you like to flavour this soup: onion, garlic, thyme, or bay leaf, or a vegetable or meat — the result is always a success. Some people sieve it. Some thicken it with a roux of flour and fat. Some add fried onions. Some add dumplings or macaroni. Garnished with parsley this soup is also nice. You can throw in soup cubes, tomatoes, gammas — it's the most democratic soup I know and the plain people the world over love it.

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Le Chai de Paris

BLOUSES, following the latest fashion trends, are multi-pleated. A number of them are short sleeved, in spite of the autumn season, but all of them, despite their many pleats, are simple in style. Little Peter Pan collars, small buttons up the front, kimono sleeves or puffed sleeves ending at the elbow and Danton-pointed collars with tie bows are their most noticeable details. Illustrated is one in silver tone to be used for evening.

The little jacket, almost a classic, is now being made of finely-ribbed velvet. It is not so loose as last year; and is simply fastened in front by three large buttons. An old coat can be turned into this most popular and useful jacket.

Purses are still being made of odd materials — felt, plastic and wicker are even being used for evening bags. Violette Cronille has created a charm of finely woven wicker and gleaming plastic which will go anywhere, afternoon or evening. These purse ideas will be very popular here.



By Miss Guyon with sketches by M. Auer. Exclusive to The Jerusalem Post.

Young Complexion

THE wretched schoolgirl whose complexion cannot be labelled as good, will probably have blackheads and spots blooming on the dingy background of greasy skin. If a girl waits to grow out of acne, the probability is that her complexion will be left scarred for a long time.

The "order of the day" for girls of this age is plenty of warm, hot, water and, if possible, soap and water should be used freely from top to toe. The shoulders, and especially the back of the neck, should be treated to extra rubbing with a brush (a rubber sponge provides more gentle friction).

Any blackheads present on the face, back or chest will need extracting. Facial blackheads usually choose the nose, chin or cheeks as a good breeding ground. In no circumstances should a girl be allowed to sit in front of her mirror squeezing spots and blackheads with unwashed hands and exposed finger-nails, which are certain to damage the skin. If the hands are used, they must be scrubbed thoroughly with a nail brush and hot water. Clean cotton wool must be wrapped around the fingers and used so that there is no possibility of scratching the skin.

To make the extraction easier a steam bath for the face can be used to open the pores or a clean piece of cotton wool can be wrung out in very hot water and pressed over the blackhead area. After the blackheads are removed, the skin should be swabbed with alcohol. If an extract is used it should be sterilized for ten minutes in boiling water before use; before the manipulation the whole area of the skin must be washed with hot water or swabbed with alcohol.

Spots must not be squeezed or the surrounding tissue will be bruised and inflamed by rough handling. If a little yellow head appears on top of the spot, indicating that there is pus which should be out, a long fine new needle can be boiled up for five minutes or else left to soak in spirit for 20 minutes, wiped and then used to prick the yellow head of the spot. Clean cotton wool can be pressed very gently at each side of the spot and the pus will ooze out. The spot should then be swabbed with alcohol. A sulphur lotion can be dabbed on and afterwards a zinc ointment can be left on overnight.

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